

BOROUGH OF LLANELLY.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1940.

By LAURENCE W. POLE,

M.B. Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

"Mercury" Offices, Llanelly.

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Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1940.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of
Llanelly.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report for the year 1940. This Report is again an abridged one.

Dr. M. J. Darby resigned her appointment as Assistant Medical Officer of Health and left in June, 1940, to take up a similar appointment at St. Helens, Lancashire. Dr. Aldyth Denbigh Jones was appointed as Assistant Medical Officer of Health and took up her duties on 1st September, 1940.

Mr. Sidney Morris, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, resigned his appointment and left the service of the Corporation in January, 1941, to take up an appointment as Assistant Sanitary Inspector in Chertsey.

Mr. T. C. Davies, one of the clerks in the Department, who was accepted for service with the Royal Air Force, took up his duties on the 12th August, 1941.

Towards the end of the year the immunization of children to protect them from diphtheria was begun. The response of parents to the offer to have their children immunized was very satisfactory, but this response was chiefly in regard to school children. In the case of the pre-school child the number of applications for immunization was disappointing. For the success of any scheme it is essential that the youngest children should be immunized as soon as possible after the age of twelve months.

War conditions necessarily interfere with the work of the Department, but in spite of this the essential work is efficiently carried on by the staff, to whom I owe my thanks.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

L. W. POLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Old Town Hall,
Llanelly,
September, 1941.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

L. W. POLE, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

MARY J. DARBY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
(resigned, June, 1940).

ALDYTH D. JONES, M.B., Ch.B.
(assumed duties, September, 1940).

Dental Surgeon :

T. E. MATHIAS, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods :
R. EVANS, M.R.S.I.

Sanitary Inspectors :

I. R. REES, C.R.S.I.

J. E. MARKS, C.R.S.I. (Inspector of Meat and other Foods).
S. L. MORRIS, C.R.S.I.
(assumed duties January, 1940).

Health Visitors :

M. C. JONES, S.R.N.
G. GREENE, S.R.N. (H.V. Cert.)
G. M. ROBERTS, S.R.N. do.
S. THOMAS, S.R.N. do.

Chief Clerk :

W. J. SYMMONS.

Clerks :

J. DAVIES (on War Service).	A. G. BEYNON.
T. J. JONES do.	J. H. WILLIAMS (left, June, 1940).
T. C. DAVIES.	DIANA M. EVANS (appointed, July, 1940).

Matron, Borough Isolation Hospital :

WINIFRED COULSON, S.R.N.
(resigned, September, 1940).

Veterinary Inspector :

J. C. HILL, M.R.C.V.S.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	2,069
Registrar-General's estimate of civilian population ...	36,000
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books end of 1940	8,886
Rateable Value	£170,976
Sum represented by the Penny Rate	£647

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births:	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate ...	464	233	231	{ Birth Rate, 13.25 per 1,000 estimated civilian population.
Illegitimate ...	13	3	10	
Still Births ...	23	13	10	{ 46.00 per 1,000 total live and still births.
Deaths ...	452	228	224	{ Death Rate, 12.55 per 1,000 estimated civilian population.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29—Puerperal sepsis ...	—	—
No. 30—Other Puerperal causes	4	8.00
	4	8.00

Death Rate of Infants under one year:—

All infants per 1,000 live births ...	56.13
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ...	53.41
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births...	153.84
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	45
„ „ Measles (all ages) ...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	1

Births.—427 births were registered during the year, but after making allowance for transferable births the Registrar-General gives the net number for the Borough as 477, equal to a birth rate of 13.25 per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population.

Illegitimate births numbered 13, or one illegitimate birth to 36 legitimate births.

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1940 was 14.6 per 1,000 civilian population.

Still Births numbered 23, giving a rate of 0.63 per 1,000 of the civilian population. The rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 46.00.

The still birth rate for England and Wales was 0.55 per 1,000 of the civilian population.

Deaths.—The gross number of deaths registered in the Borough was 478, but after making allowance for the inward and outward transferable deaths, the net number of deaths for the Borough was 452 (228 males and 224 females), equal to a rate of 12.55 per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population.

For England and Wales the death rate was 14.3 per 1,000 of the civilian population.

Inquests.—These numbered 20.

Uncertified Deaths numbered 3.

Deaths in Public Institutions were 62.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Laboratory Facilities.—The laboratory of the Health Department is principally used for the examination of swabs for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus, and during the year 1,135 swabs were examined.

An agreement was entered into with the Medical Research Council which came into operation on the 1st October, 1940, by which they undertook to be responsible for the bacteriological examination of certain specimens sent to the Emergency Public Health Service Laboratory at Carmarthen. By an arrangement with the Beck Laboratory, Swansea, bacteriological examinations can be done there on behalf of the Laboratory at Carmarthen. The agreed annual sum to be paid to the Medical Research Council was based on the average annual cost for the three years prior to the outbreak of the present war, and was fixed at £120 per annum. This arrangement does not provide for the examination of swabs from cases (or contacts) of diphtheria. A further contribution would have to be paid if it was desired that this work, now done in the Laboratory of the Public Health Department, should be done through the Emergency Public Health Service Scheme.

Water Analysis.—The examination of water samples continues to be done by Mr. Clarence Seyler, D.Sc., F.I.C.

Ambulance Facilities.—The agreement with the Priory of St. John continues in operation for the transport of patients to or from the General Hospital, or an Isolation Hospital. The service has always proved satisfactory.

Nursing in the Home.—No comment other than that in my Annual Report for last year need be made.

Treatment Centres.—For tabular statement, reference may be made to the Annual Report for the year 1938.

HOSPITALS.

Borough Isolation Hospital.—In September, 1940, the Town Council decided to close the Isolation Hospital for the reception of patients, and advantage has been taken of accommodation at the County Isolation Hospital. A few cases were admitted into the Gorseinon Isolation Hospital.

Prince of Wales Orthopædic Hospital, Cardiff.—Two children were admitted into this Hospital for treatment in addition to eight children for whose cost the Education Committee is responsible.

Maternity Hospital Accommodation.—Forty-five patients were admitted to the Gorseinon Hospital and eleven into the Maternity Block of the Carmarthen County Infirmary. The Consultant Obstetrician in both cases is Dr. Lloyd Davies, F.R.C.S., Swansea.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives.—Seven midwives, including one relief midwife, employed by the County Council, and five midwives practising independently, notified their intention of practising during the year.

Notification of Births.

	Live births.	Still Births.	Total.
Notified by County Council midwives ...	297	14	311
„ independent midwives ...	97	6	103
„ maternity nurses in the P.A.			
„ Institution ...	7*	3	10
„ Medical Practitioners ...	1	—	1
„ inward transferable births ...	50	—	50
	<hr/> 352*	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 475

* includes three evacuees.

The great majority of the births were attended by County Council midwives. No information is available to show how many births were attended by midwives alone, or by doctors who were assisted by midwives.

Infant Mortality.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths of infants within 12 months of birth	10	17	27
Illegitimate infant deaths included in above)	1	1	2
Ages at death :			
On first day	3	3	6
Under 7 days	4	7	11
Under 4 weeks	7	7	14

It will be seen that the majority (14) of the total deaths took place under the age of four weeks, 11 of them under the age of seven days.

The infant mortality rate was 56.13 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 55.

The principal cause of infant deaths under the age of four weeks was prematurity.

Maternal Mortality.—There were no deaths from puerperal sepsis, but four maternal deaths were due to causes other than sepsis. This gives a maternal mortality rate of 7.93 per 1,000 total live and still births.

The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 2.16.

Health Visiting.

(a) Number of Health Visitors employed at the end of the year :
Four (half-time Health Visitors and School Nurses).

(b) Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :

(i) to expectant mothers :

First visits	72
Total visits (including 7 evacuees)	131

(ii) to children under one year of age :

First visits	420
Total visits (including 2 evacuees)	2202

(iii) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years :

Total visits	3485
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(c) Other visits by Health Visitors :

The following table shows the work undertaken by the Health Visitors in addition to their ordinary work. Their visits to the homes of tuberculous persons are important, and there is liaison

between the Health Department and the Tuberculosis Physician, Dr. M. P. Thomas, with whom there are frequent consultations :

Visits to orthopaedic cases	...	...	114
Visits to cases of infectious diseases	...	...	101
B.C. check visits	...	...	2
Visits of enquiry—still births	...	...	18
Visits of enquiry—infant deaths	...	...	25
Visits to cases of tuberculosis	...	...	132
Post-natal visits	...	...	1

Infant Welfare Centre.

(a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council :
One.

(b) Total number of children who first attended at the Centre during the year, and who, on the date of their first attendance were :—

(i) Under 1 year of age :—

397 (including 18 evacuees).

(ii) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years :—

54 (including 14 evacuees).

(c) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centre during the year and who, at end of the year, were—

(i) Under 1 year of age :—

557 (including 33 evacuees).

(ii) Over 1 year of age :—

338 (including 14 evacuees).

Ante-natal and Post-natal Services.

(a) Number of clinics provided and maintained by the Council :
One.

(b) Total number of women who attended at the ante-natal clinic during the year :—

151 (including 21 evacuees).

Supply of Milk and Food.

Total quantity of milk supplied by the Council during the year to expectant and nursing mothers and young children :—

Liquid (gallons)	...	...	2290 $\frac{5}{8}$ *
Dried (pounds)	...	...	14512 †

* including 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons supplied to evacuees.

† including 33 pounds supplied to evacuees.

In July, 1940, the National Milk Scheme came into operation in Llanelly, under which expectant and nursing mothers, and children under the age of five years, not in attendance at any school, can obtain one pint of milk daily at the cost of two pence, or free in necessitous cases. In addition to liquid milk, National dried milk may also be obtained. Following the introduction of this scheme the issue, through the Infant Welfare Centre, of liquid and dried milk came to an end, but on the request of mothers to be supplied with the proprietary brands of dried milk—Cow and Gate, Trufood, etc., these foods have been stocked on the understanding that they would be paid for and that the practice of free issues would cease. A considerable number of mothers are now voluntarily paying the increased price of the proprietary brands. These are sold at cost price.

Virol and Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract are sold at cost price, or free in necessitous cases.

Maternity Hospital Accommodation and Treatment.

Maternity cases are sent to the Maternity Blocks of the Gorseinon and Carmarthen Hospitals. Urgent cases are sent to the former Hospital.

The County Medical Officer of Health has made arrangements for "Evacuee" maternity cases to be sent to the Amman Valley Cottage Hospital.

Admissions into Maternity Blocks:—

Gorseinon Hospital	...	...	...	45
Carmarthen Hospital (including one evacuee)	...	...	...	11

The following is a statement of the conditions for which patients were admitted into these Hospitals:—

Toxæmia of pregnancy	...	...	...	7
Malpresentation and difficult labour	...	...	...	16
Uterine hæmorrhage	...	...	...	4
Eclampsia	...	...	...	3
Disproportion	...	...	...	6
Retained placenta, etc.	...	...	...	2
Impending abortion	...	...	...	1
Incomplete abortion	...	...	...	1
Hydatiform mole	...	...	...	1
Pregnancy complicated with heart disease	...	...	...	6
Pregnancy complicated with tuberculosis	...	...	...	1
Pregnancy complicated with influenza	...	...	...	1
Pregnancy complicated with kidney disease	...	...	...	1
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	1
For examination and report	...	...	...	5

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Six cases were notified during the year and all were visited by the Health Visitors:—

Treated at home	...	...	2
Treated at Isolation Hospital	...	...	4
Vision unimpaired in all cases.			

Other Infectious Conditions.

Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	6
Measles and German measles (in children under 5 years of age)	...	...	80
Whooping cough (in children under 5 years of age)...			48

Child Life Protection (Section 206 to 220, Public Health Act, 1936).

(a) Number of persons who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year	...	...	3
(b) Number of children at the end of the year	...	...	3
(c) Number of Child Protection Visitors at the end of the year who were Health Visitors	...	...	4

Dental Treatment.—The work done by the Dental Surgeon is included in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

Orthopædic Treatment.—The report of the Orthopædic Sister will be found in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

Birth Control.—The work of the Clinic was temporarily discontinued on account of the War, at the end of August, 1939, as the premises used were taken over for other purposes. By arrangement with the Llanelly District Nursing Association, accommodation was found at the Nursing Institute, Goring Road, where the Clinic was re-opened in March, 1940. Dr. Gwendoline Madel, who is in charge of the Clinic, reports that the accommodation is excellent, and she cannot speak too highly of the consideration and kindness shown to the Clinic Staff by Miss Marpole, the Matron of the Institute.

Dr. Madel submits the following report on the work done in 1940:—

For the ten months during which the Clinic functioned, the work was very satisfactory, although it will be appreciated that after the lapse of six months, full use was not at first made of the facilities provided. Attendances were reduced as compared with the previous year, but we are rapidly regaining lost ground.

Thirty cases were treated in the period March to December inclusive.

The following are some examples of cases seen during 1940:—

1. A young woman of 17 years of age, married at 16, with one child. During pregnancy, this patient suffered from kidney disease with generalised oedema. In addition, she is at present suffering from enlargement of the thyroid gland. This is a most suitable case for treatment and periodic observation.

2. A patient of 39 years of age, suffering from chronic nephritis, who has been pregnant twelve times. She has had six abortions, and two of her children have died. This patient is under constant supervision.

3. A patient, aged 28 years, suffering from a serious cardiac lesion which has rendered her unfit even to look after her one child. Further pregnancies would be attended by considerable risk. Constant supervision and advice is needed in this case.

4. A patient, aged 30 years, who has been confined twice in eleven months. The family of four live in two rooms only. An ideal case for spacing of pregnancies.

5. An old patient who had been pregnant fourteen times and who was under constant supervision, became pregnant for the fifteenth time, during the time the Clinic was closed. She had been attending the Clinic since 1937 at regular intervals and during attendance did not become pregnant.

Social Conditions.—I am pleased to record that, on the whole, the social conditions of patients have improved.

Summary.—The Clinic continues to progress most satisfactorily, but I feel that still more use could be made of the facilities offered if greater publicity were given to the work of the Clinic.

Finally, I should like to express my appreciation of the assistance given to me by Nurse Greene. She is a great asset to the Clinic both in the management and sympathetic understanding of cases.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF BOROUGH.

Water Supply.—**Sources of Supply** (For information see page 20, Annual Report 1939.)

Consumption of Water.—The average daily consumption of filtered water for domestic purposes for the year was 34.98 gallons per head per day and for trade purposes 78.57 gallons per head per day.

Water Analysis.—Monthly examinations have been made of filtered and unfiltered waters. The results of the analyses of the filtered water for drinking purposes show that the system of sand filtration is highly effective in the purification of the water before being passed for public consumption.

I. Chemical Analysis.—All water samples are examined for the presence of lead by the public analyst. In laboratory tests the water supply has been found to have a slight plumbo-solvent action.

II. Bacteriological Analysis.—The bacteriological analyses of the drinking water supply have shown that it is invariably free from coliform organisms in 100 c.c. quantities.

The unfiltered water samples were found to contain varying numbers of coliform bacilli in 100 c.c., but since chlorination has been used the samples have been found to be practically free from these.

The bacteriological condition of the filtered water is quite satisfactory; that of the unfiltered water is not good, and that of the Gwendraeth supply is bad.

Chlorination of Water Supplies.—Since August, 1939, the drinking water has been subjected to chlorination. The method used is very satisfactory, and no alteration in the taste of the water has been detected. The water used for industrial purposes has, since June 5th, 1941, been similarly chlorinated.

Rainfall.—The rainfall for the year 1940 was 48.29 inches and rain fell on 182 days. The average rainfall for the past 60 years at the Cwmlliedi Reservoir is 50.88 inches.

One inch, or over, of rain fell in 24 hours on five occasions.

The highest falls occurred on 27th January and 3rd November, when 1.87 inches were recorded on each day.

The distribution of rainfall was unequal; the total rainfall for the months May to September was 9.65 inches as compared with an average over 60 years for this period of 18.84 inches.

Drainage and Sewerage.—No extensions of sewers were carried out in the Borough during 1940.

Rivers and Streams.—The river Lliedi passes through the town, but there is no pollution within the borough boundaries apart from the throwing of rubbish into the bed of the river. This is guarded against as well as possible.

Closet Accommodation.

Number of houses provided with pails collected by the Corporation	...	...	...	91
Number of houses with pails, contents disposed of by the householder	...	...	...	28
Number of houses with private cesspools	...	...	...	48

Public Cleansing.

Highway refuse (including street gullies)...	}	Figures not available.
Market refuse		
House and trade refuse		

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.—Particulars will be found in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Smoke Abatement.—No action was necessary during the year.

Sanitary Condition of Schools.—A programme of work in connection with maintenance and replacement was carried out during 1940.

HOUSING.**1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—**

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) (a) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health Acts or Housing Acts) | ... | ... | ... | 969 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... | ... | ... | 2,072 |
| (2) (a) Number of houses included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 | ... | ... | ... | 477 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... | ... | ... | 953 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | 259 |

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	240
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	Nil	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil	
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	57	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :		
(a) By owners	37	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	20	
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	Nil	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	1	
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil	
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil	

4.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding :—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of the year			340
(2) Number of families therein			340
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein			1,684
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year			33
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year			24
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...			131
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding			Nil

Provision of Houses.—No houses were erected during 1940.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.—Details of the inspections of farms and dairies, etc., will be found in the Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Number of samples examined (excluding pasteurised milk)	65
Number of samples that complied with accredited standard	23
Number of samples that did not comply with accredited standard	42
Number of samples of pasteurised milk examined	8
Number that complied with standard	6
Number that did not comply with standard	2

Seven of the above samples, collected from the school supplies, including one of pasteurised milk, did not comply with the required standards.

All samples are examined for the presence of tubercle bacillus. Two samples were found to be tuberculous (ex-Borough). The finding of the tubercle bacillus in these cases was reported to the County Medical Officer of Health, who is responsible for all further procedures.

Meat and other Foods.—Shops, stalls, vehicles, etc., in the town, including the public market, are visited regularly. Particulars of inspections, condemnations, etc., are contained in the Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. J. Campbell Hill, M.R.C.V.S., is the Veterinary Inspector for the Borough and is responsible for the examination of animals and carcasses in the public slaughterhouse. Details are given on the next page.

Ten licences were granted by the Town Council during the year, under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Meat Supply.—During the past year, there has been a very great increase in the condemnations of meat at the Public Slaughterhouse, on account of tuberculosis and conditions other than tuberculosis. From the subjoined table it will be seen that the percentages of condemnations on account of tuberculosis, either of whole carcasses, or parts of carcasses, and conditions other than tuberculosis, have shown an alarming increase compared with 1938 and 1939. From an examination of this table there is good ground for inferring that cattle, etc., are brought to the slaughterhouse for slaughter under the Government Scheme, which in ordinary times would have been disposed of otherwise,

but which certainly would not have come into the Llanelly Slaughterhouse.

	1938.	1939.	1940.
Percentages of carcasses or parts of carcasses of all cattle condemned on account of tuberculosis	3.79	19.55	43.19
Percentages of carcasses or parts of carcasses condemned on account of other conditions	Nil.	10.80	35.35

Number killed and inspected in 1940:

Cattle, excluding cows, 1,543; cows, 733; calves, 2,358; sheep and lambs, 2,235; pigs, 3,446; fowls, 30.

Condemned on account of Tuberculosis:

(a) Whole carcasses condemned:

4 cattle, excluding cows; 15 cows; 2 pigs.

(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:

131 cattle, excluding cows; 254 cows; 2 pigs.

(c) *Percentage* of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis:

Cattle, excluding cows, 8.54; cows, 34.65; pigs, 0.05.

Condemned on account of conditions other than Tuberculosis:

(a) Whole carcasses condemned:

3 cattle, excluding cows; 10 cows; 1 calf; 40 sheep; 8 pigs.

(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:

192 cattle, excluding cows; 168 cows; 1,843 sheep and lambs; 87 pigs.

(c) *Percentage* of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis:

Cattle, excluding cows, 12.45; cows, 22.90; sheep and lambs, 82.45; pigs, 2.52.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases notified was 112. 15 cases were treated at the County Isolation Hospital, four in the Borough Isolation Hospital and one at Garngoch Isolation Hospital.

Diphtheria.—146 notifications of this disease were received, and 129 of the cases—88.35 per cent.—were admitted into Isolation Hospitals. 67 were treated at the County Isolation Hospital, 58 at the Borough Isolation Hospital, and four at Garngoch Isolation Hospital. There were three fatal cases—2 at the County Hospital and 1 in the Borough Hospital.

Paratyphoid Fever.—One case was notified and treated at the Borough Isolation Hospital.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—18 cases of this disease were notified. 11 of the cases were treated at the Borough Isolation Hospital, two at the County Isolation Hospital (one case proved fatal), and one case at Neath (Tonna) Isolation Hospital.

All the patients were treated with sulphapyridine (M & B 693) with excellent results. The acute symptoms rapidly subsided and convalescence was very satisfactory. In one case, an adult man, permanent deafness resulted, but all the other cases recovered without any subsequent ill effects.

Antitoxin Treatment.—Diphtheria antitoxin is issued free of charge to doctors practising in the Borough for the treatment of persons unable to pay the cost of the antitoxin. The antitoxin is supplied in capsules containing 8,000 units of concentrated antitoxin. 2,558,000 units were issued to medical practitioners, and 2,120,000 units were supplied to the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of patients there. During the year 213 units of scarlatina antitoxin and 225 units of antimeningococcus serum were also issued.

Immunization against Diphtheria.—This work was begun in December, 1940, and up to the date of this Report 3,600 children have received the full treatment.

The material used for children up to the age of eight years is A.P.T. in two doses, 0.1 c.c., followed by 0.5 c.c. in a month's time. Above the age of eight years T.A.F. is employed in three doses, each 1 c.c. at intervals of two weeks.

In very few cases have there been any after effects. Some cases of swelling of the arm have been noticed, but this gradually subsided, no other ill effects resulting from this.

" Sack " Disinfector.—The " Sack " Disinfector used in the Town disinfecting station continues to give satisfaction. The total amount of gas used during the year for the generation of steam was 24,200 cubic feet, costing £6 0s. 10d.

Heart Disease.—This continues to be the principal cause of death. The total number of deaths from all forms of heart disease was 75—2.08 per 1,000 estimated civilian population.

Cancer.—The number of deaths from cancer in 1940 was 45, equivalent to a death rate of 1.25 per 1,000 estimated civilian population.

Tuberculosis.—33 cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified in 1940—20 males and 13 females (0.91 per 1,000 estimated civilian population), and 27 deaths—13 males and 14 females (0.75 per 1,000 estimated civilian population), were recorded. (Local statistics).

The Registrar-General gave the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis as 25.

11 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified—4 males and 7 females (0.30 per 1,000 estimated civilian population), and six deaths—2 males and 4 females (0.16 per 1,000 estimated civilian population), were recorded. (Local statistics).

The Registrar-General gave the number of deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis as seven.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, quarterly statements are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health. The following is a statement giving the same particulars for the year 1940:—

- (a) Number of cases of tuberculosis on register at commencement of the year:—

Males: Respiratory	...	...	...	83
Non-respiratory	...	...	...	31
Females: Respiratory	...	...	...	46
Non-respiratory	...	...	...	28
Total	...	...	...	188

- (b) Number of cases notified under the Regulations of 1930 for the first time during the year:—

Males: Respiratory	...	...	...	20
Non-respiratory	...	...	...	4
Females: Respiratory	...	...	...	13
Non-respiratory	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	44

- (c) Number of cases restored to register Nil

- (d) Number of cases added to register and brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification:—

Males: Respiratory	2
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

- (e) Number of cases removed from the register during the year:—

Males: Respiratory	...	...	...	22
Non-respiratory	...	...	...	3
Females: Respiratory	...	...	...	14
Non-respiratory	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	44

(f) Number of cases remaining on the register at the end of the year:—

Males: Respiratory	...	...	...	83
Non-respiratory	...	...	...	32
Females: Respiratory	...	...	...	45
Non-respiratory	...	...	...	30
Total	...	...	...	190

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172.

No action was taken during the year.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

The County Council is the responsible authority under the Air Raid Precautions Act.

Two First Aid Posts have been established in the town—(1) at the Morfa Infants' School, and (2) at the Mining and Technical Institute, and three First Aid Party Depots—(1) at the Morfa First Aid Post, (2) at the Technical Institute, and (3) at the Athenaeum.

The Ambulance Services are in the hands of the County Ambulance Officer.

Notifiable Diseases during the Calendar Year 1940 in the various Wards.

Disease.	Cases notified.			Total cases notified.	Total deaths.	
	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.		At home.	In hospital.
Scarlet fever	33	30	49	112*	...	...
Diphtheria	17	53	76	146†	...	3
Pneumonia	12	11	10	33	20	...
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	2	2	6	...	...
Puerperal pyrexia	1	2	3	6	...	...
Erysipelas	6	6	3	15	...	...
Cerebrospinal fever	5	6	7	18‡	1	1
Paratyphoid fever	1	...	...	1	...	...
Food poisoning	1	2	...	3	...	...
Whooping cough	16	15	25	56	...	...
Measles	68	54	41	163§	...	...

* includes 6 evacuees.

† " 5 "

‡ " 5 "

§ " 1 non-civilian.

Analysis of the Notifications of Infectious Diseases under the following Age Groups.

Disease.	Under 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	Total.
Scarlet fever	2	...	5	6	16	41	28	12	2	...	...	...	112
Diphtheria	...	1	4	10	12	70	34	7	5	2	1	...	146
Pneumonia	2	2	2	...	3	4	1	2	5	3	8	1	33
Ophthalmia neonatorum	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	6
Erysipelas	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	4	15
Cerebrospinal fever	1	2	1	...	1	2	2	1	3	2	3	...	18
Paratyphoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Food poisoning	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Whooping cough	9	11	11	9	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Measles	3	9	14	22	32	68	9	2	3	...	1	...	163

Table showing Admissions into Hospital per cent. of the Cases Notified.

Disease.	Number of cases notified.	Number of cases admitted.	Cases admitted per cent. of notifications.	Deaths.
Scarlet fever	112	20	17.85	.....
Diphtheria	146	129	88.35	3
Pneumonia	33	1	3.09	.....
Ophthalmia neon.	6	3	50.00	.....
Puerperal pyrexia	3	2	66.66	.....
Erysipelas	15	1	6.66	1
Cerebrospinal fever	18	14	77.77	1
Paratyphoid fever	1	1	100.00	.....

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis, Respiratory and Non-respiratory, notified during 1940, and the Number of Deaths (Local Statistics).

Age. Periods.	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-resp.		Respiratory.		Non-resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
1—	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5—	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
15—	6	4	1	1	2	5	.....	.....
25—	4	5	.....	2	.....	4	1	2
35—	5	1	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....
45—	3	2	1	.....	5	2	.....	.....
55—	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
65—	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Totals	20	13	4	7	13	14	2	4

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LLANELLY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH, 1940.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S STATISTICS.

Cause of death.	All ages.		
	M.	F.	Total.
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers			
2. Cerebrospinal fever	2		2
3. Scarlet fever			
4. Whooping cough		1	1
5. Diphtheria	1	2	3
6. Tuberculosis—respiratory	13	12	25
7. Tuberculosis—other forms	2	5	7
8. Syphilitic disease	7		7
9. Influenza	3	3	6
10. Measles			
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis			
12. Acute infect. encephalitis			
13M. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	5		5
13F. Cancer of uterus		2	2
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	6	6	12
15. Cancer of breast		6	6
16. Cancer—all other sites	14	6	20
17. Diabetes	3	3	6
18. Intracranial vascular lesions	16	22	38
19. Heart disease	32	43	75
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	3	3	6
21. Bronchitis	20	23	43
22. Pneumonia	8	12	20
23. Other respiratory diseases	6	2	8
24. Ulceration of stomach or duodenum	5	3	8
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		1	1
26. Appendicitis	2		2
27. Other digestive diseases	7	5	12
28. Nephritis	8	10	18
29. Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis			
30. Other maternal causes		4	4
31. Premature birth	2	7	9
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, &c.	4	1	5
33. Suicide	2		2
34. Road traffic accidents	7		7
35. Other violent causes	14	2	16
36. All other causes	36	40	76
All causes	228	224	452

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1940.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough
of Llanelly.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the work carried out during the year.

Details of the work accomplished are appended in tabular form, and separate records are submitted showing the work done under the Housing and Public Health Acts.

HOUSING ACTS.

Notices.

Number of Section 9, Housing Act, 1936, preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of Section 9, Housing Act, 1936, preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	4

Inspections.

Initial dwelling-house inspections	...	...	...	4
Subsequent visits to dwelling-houses	...	...	...	13

REPAIRS EXECUTED.

Houses—External Work.

Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	...	6
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	3
Gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	...	3
Rainwater pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	4
Walls renewed or repaired	...	...	...	5
Yard paving relaid or repaired	...	...	...	1
Water closets renewed or repaired	...	...	...	3
Drainage renewed or repaired	...	...	...	1

Houses—Internal Work.

Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	2
Windows renewed or repaired	...	...	...	7
Doors renewed or repaired	...	...	...	1
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous items dealt with	...	...	...	4

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

Notices Served, etc.

Number of preliminary notices served	...	...	416
Number of preliminary notices complied with	...	...	400
Number of Statutory notices served	...	...	74
Number of Statutory notices complied with	...	...	59
Number of Letters sent	...	...	166
Number of complaints received	...	...	209
Number of owners and other persons interviewed	...	...	1187

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS.

Houses inspected for nuisances	...	...	...	770
Houses inspected for infectious diseases	...	...	...	334
Houses re-inspected	...	...	...	1140
Factories without mechanical power	...	...	...	47
Factories with mechanical power	...	...	...	92
Workplaces or other premises	...	...	...	1
Laundries	...	...	...	5
Dairies	...	...	...	150
Cowsheds	...	...	...	42
Milkshops	...	...	...	21
Milk purveyors' vehicles	...	...	...	453
Ice cream premises	...	...	...	48
Bakehouses	...	...	...	61
Food preparing premises	...	...	...	46
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	43
Butchers' shops, stalls and vehicles	...	...	...	2942
Provision stores	...	...	...	780
Fishmongers	...	...	...	539
Greengrocers' shops	...	...	...	1777
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	...	5
Chip shops	...	...	...	31
Schools	...	...	...	13
Inns and Clubs	...	...	...	13
Tents, vans, sheds	...	...	...	242
Common lodging houses	...	...	...	26
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	29
Amusement places	...	...	...	14
Ships	...	...	...	8
Offensive trades:				
Marine store dealers	...	...	...	71
Marine stores hawkers	...	...	...	67
Gutscrapers	...	...	...	20
Fish friers	...	...	...	113
Shops	...	...	...	20
Rat infestations	...	...	...	22
Drains	...	...	...	338
Sewers	...	...	...	46
Cesspools	...	...	...	46
Watercourses	...	...	...	13
Back lanes	...	...	...	289
Stables	...	...	...	15
Swine and other animals	...	...	...	5
Smoke or grit	...	...	...	81
Accumulations	...	...	...	64
Water Supply	...	...	...	25

Public conveniences	...	...	...	...	92
Tips	...	...	...	...	43
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	729

NUISANCES ABATED.

Houses—External Work.

			Preliminary.	Statutory.
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	107	25
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	8	4
Rainwater pipes and gutters renewed or repaired	...	...	109	27
Walls renewed or repaired	...	...	51	12
Through or permanent ventilation provided			3	—
Yard paving relaid or repaired	...	...	15	—
Water closets renewed or repaired	...	...	92	20
Drainage renewed or repaired	...	...	86	42

Houses—Internal Work.

			Preliminary.	Statutory.
Walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	52	14
Windows renewed or repaired	...	...	50	11
Doors renewed or repaired	...	...	25	3
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	34	2
Stairs renewed or repaired	...	...	4	1
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	...	...	11	—
Sinks and Water Supply renewed or repaired			14	2
Washing accommodation provided or repaired			3	3
Miscellaneous items dealt with	...	...	109	13

Factories.

Notices served on factories with mechanical power	...	...	9
Want of cleanliness	...	...	3
Sanitary conveniences:			
Insufficient	...	...	1
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	5

Milk and Dairies.

Limewashing or cleansing of premises carried out	...	54
Milk samples obtained: Bacteriological	...	73

Common Lodging Houses.

Limewashing or cleansing carried out	...	7
Bedding renewed	...	7

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Choked drains cleared	...	1
-----------------------	-----	---

Tents, Vans, Sheds.

Number of vans removed from Borough 71

Rats.

Advice given 1
 Baits laid 382
 Baits taken 356
 Dead rats found 158
 Holes filled 7

Reported to Surveyor.

Drains 54
 Sewers 17
 Accumulations 24
 Other matters... .. 34

Fumigations.

Wards		I.	II.	III.	Total.
Following	scarlet fever	18	25	29	72
„	diphtheria	14	46	69	129
„	tuberculosis	16	14	10	40
„	erysipelas	1	1	1	3
„	other diseases	7	5	7	19
Total		56	91	116	263

No. of articles steam disinfected 10425
 No. of library books disinfected 94
 Public mortuary cleansed 39
 Ambulance disinfected 97

Food Condemnations.

86 tins of fruit. 154 lbs. kippers.
 9 do. fish. 2 kits prawns.
 23 do. meat. 12 fish cakes.
 22 do. milk. 10 stone haddock.
 7 cwts. meat. 14 lbs. cooked ham.
 7 cwts. 31 lbs. bacon.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. EVANS,
 Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health Department,
 Old Town Hall,
 Llanelly,
 September, 1941.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

STAFF.

School Medical Officer : L. W. Pole, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer :

M. J. Darby, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (resigned July, 1940).

A. D. Jones, M.B., Ch.B. (assumed duty on 1st September, 1940).

Eye Specialist (part-time) : J. J. Healy, M.B.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist : T. I. Williams, F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeon : T. E. Mathias, L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

School Nurse : M. Hopkins.

School Nurses and Health Visitors : M. C. Jones, G. M. Roberts,
G. Greene, S. Thomas.

Orthopaedic Sister :

M. Hughes (resigned October, 1940).

E. Buckley (assumed duty November, 1940).

Dental Assistant : M. Morgan.

Chief Clerk : W. J. Symmons.

Clerk : J. Davies (on War Service).

Medical Inspection Arrangements.—Children in the same age groups as in former years were medically inspected at the schools. Special examinations of evacuated children, and children referred to the medical inspection clinic were also undertaken.

Number of Children on Registers, and Average Attendance for the year ended 31st March, 1941 :—

(a) the number of children on school registers was	5161
(b) the average attendance for the year was	4388
(c) the percentage for the year was	85.5

The total number of children inspected at " routine " examinations was 1,266. This number was made up as follows :—

432 entrants	.....	226 boys	206 girls.
237 second age group	.....	115 "	122 "
434 third age group	.....	212 "	222 "
163 other ages	.....	86 "	77 "

The number of children referred to the weekly medical inspection clinic was 153, including 29 evacuees.

Number of re-inspections was 101.

Heights and Weights.—For reasons of space, the tables usually set out of heights and weights have not been included in this report.

Clothing.—"Fair"—89 children—7.0% (1939—9.30%).

"Bad"—34 „ —2.6% (1939—2.95%).

Footgear.—"Fair"—73 children 5.7% (1939—5.60%).

"Bad"—40 „ 3.1% (1939—4.21%).

Uncleanliness.—Body : Boys, 42—6.57% (1939—5.33%).

Girls 29—4.62% (1939—11.08%).

Head : Boys, 26—4.06% (1939—4.95%).

Girls, 132—21.05% (1939—23.50%).

Nutrition. —	1940.	1939.	1938.
Excellent	181—14.2%	12.4%	12.6%
Normal	889—70.2%	64.6%	69.4%
Slightly subnormal	190—15.0%	21.6%	17.3%
Bad	6—0.4%	1.3%	0.6%

The number of children receiving milk in the schools, either free or at the cost of 1d. per pint was 3,420, including 455 evacuees. No precise information is available as to the effects on the nutrition of the children of the milk supplied to them, but there can be no doubt as to its beneficial influence on the nutrition of children, particularly in the case of families that normally purchase very little milk. Milk is also available for consumption at their homes to children absent from school for medical reasons.

Skin Diseases.—68 cases.

Eye Diseases.—Blepharitis : 27 cases.

Squint : 26 cases.

Defective Vision.—The following table shows the results of the examination of 818 children :—

Defective Vision.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per cent.
1 Both eyes normal	369	373	742	90.8
2 One eye normal ; one eye slightly defective	9	6	15	1.8
3 One eye normal, one eye very defective	14	20	34	4.1
4 Both eyes slightly defective	6	3	9	1.2
5 One eye slightly defective ; one eye very defective	3	2	5	0.6
6 Both eyes very defective	5	8	13	1.5
Total .	406	412	818	100.0

1 and 2 are classed as "good" vision—92.6 per cent.; 3 and 4 as "fair" vision—5.3 per cent.; 5 and 6 as "bad" vision—2.1 per cent.

Children are examined at the Eye Clinic after being referred to the Eye Specialist by the School Medical Officer.

Defective Hearing.—11 children—0.8 per cent., had markedly defective hearing, the whispering test being used.

Nose and Throat.—Enlarged tonsils of moderate degree, 369 children—29.1 per cent. (199 boys, 170 girls).

Enlarged tonsils of marked degree, 12 children—0.9 per cent. (3 boys and 9 girls).

Tonsils and adenoids present together 22 children—1.7 per cent. (15 boys, 7 girls).

Defective Speech.—16 children, 1.2 per cent.

Heart and Circulation.—Organic disease of the heart—4 children, 0.3 per cent.; functional disease of the heart—43 children, 3.4 per cent.; anaemia—111 children, 8.7 per cent.

Rickets.—21 children showed some signs of deformity resulting from this disease.

Special Examinations.—The chief conditions discovered were :—

Skin diseases	57
Eye diseases	39
Defective vision and squint	152
Anaemia	52
Chorea	3
Organic heart disease	17

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.

School Clinic.—The average daily attendance was 45. The number ranged between 30 and 60 on the days when the schools were open. During all holidays the clinic is open for treatment.

When the condition of a child is such that general treatment is indicated remedies such as Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract are provided. A complete record is kept of all children receiving Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract without payment, and this is only issued free after parents have completed a form giving information as to the income per head received every week by the parents.

The following tables give a summary of the work of the School Clinic, for local children and evacuees. Figures relating to evacuees are printed in heavy type.

Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Condition.	No. of cases under treatment 1st January.	Total No. of cases		Total No. of attendances.		Average attendances per child.		Cured.		Improved.		Not improved.		Under Treatment at end of year.	
Ringworm : head		1		7		7.0		1							
body		4		19		4.7		4							
Scabies		15	29	134	323	8.9	11.1	15*	26	3				3	
Impetigo		129	20	722	170	5.5	8.5	129	20						
Minor injuries	2	449	87	1550	374	3.4	4.3	434	87	15*					*
Septic sores	1	627	120	2899	789	3.0	6.5	625	117	2	3			2	3
Vermin : head	1	25	8	192	159	7.6	19.8	23	7	2	1			2	1
body															
Other skin diseases		30	23	143	170	4.7	7.3	30	22		1				1
Ear disease	2	6	3	23	65	3.8	21.6	6	2	1					1
Eye disease		33	11	119	48	3.6	4.3	33	11						
Miscellaneous		19	22	45	46	2.3	2.1	18	22	1*					*
Total	6	1338	323	5853	2144	4.3	6.6	1318	314	20*	9			4*	9

* 16 cases referred to own Doctor.

Dull and Backward Children.

No. of children examined in 1940	6
Recommended for retention in Special Class	3
Recommended for transfer from Ordinary to Special Class	3

Notification of Feeble-minded and Other Children.—There were no cases notified to the Local Authority, the County Council, under the Mental Deficiency Regulations, 1928, during the year.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.—Dr. T. E. Mathias, the school dental surgeon, submits the following table showing the number of children and nature of work done in the routine age groups. In addition to the routine group, 249 specials and 156 evacuees were attended to during the year.

The table shows that there is a continued decrease in the percentage of children found to require treatment.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

Age.	No. inspected.	No. found to require treatment.	Number treated.	Teeth filled.	Teeth extracted.	Percentage of teeth filled to teeth extracted.
6	393	242—61.5%	142—58.6%	24	501	4.7%
7	428	336—78.5%	191—56.8%	147	541	27.1%
8	447	356—79.6%	201—56.4%	212	504	42.0%
9	425	354—83.2%	204—57.6%	211	320	65.9%
10	456	315—69.0%	146—46.3%	237	222	106.7%
11	431	364—84.4%	170—46.7%	111	142	78.1%
12	423	316—74.7%	101—31.9%	134	106	126.4%
All ages	3003	2283—76%	1155—50.5%	1076	2336	46.0%

Orthopaedics.

Details of the work done are set out in tabular forms as follows :—

	Educational Committee.	Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.	Total.
No. of individual cases under Scheme on 1st January, 1940	146	94	240
No. of new cases	84	61	145
No. of cases withdrawn	66	34	100
No. of cases transferred to Scheme	12	—	12
No. of cases transferred from Scheme	5	12	17
No. of children under Scheme on 31st December, 1940	171	109	280
No. of individual cases dealt with during year	242	155	397
Total No. of attendances at Clinic	1602	1219	2821
No. of Manipulations by Sister	636	795	1431
No. of plasters supplied	8	58	66
No. of plasters reinforced	3	10	13
No. of individual cases received remedial exercises by Sister	82	1	83
No. of individual cases massaged by Sister	—	2	2
No. of homes visited by Sister	11	6	17
No. of cases examined by Visiting Surgeon	49	31	80
No. of cases advised inpatient treatment	6	—	6

Treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.—One child whose parents were not subscribers under the Workmen's Medical Scheme was referred by me to Dr. T. I. Williams, the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, for operative treatment.

Bacteriological Examinations.—Number of swabs examined for diphtheria—247 (including 86 evacuees).

Medical Examination of Teachers.—Eleven teachers were medically examined on appointment to a school and were found fit for duty.

Protection Against Diphtheria.—Arrangements were completed towards the end of the year for the immunization of children to protect them from diphtheria. By the end of December, 271 had received their first injections of A.P.T. (alum precipitated toxoid). Children under the age of eight years are given A.P.T. ; those above this age T.A.F. (toxoid-antitoxin floccules).

EVACUEES.

The number of routine inspections was 655, and special examinations and re-examinations, 34.

Nutrition.—Routine examinations showed that 140—21.3%, were classified as excellent ; 413—63%, as normal ; 95—14.5%, as slightly normal, and 7—1.0%, as bad.

The general conditions discovered during routine and special examinations of evacuees were :—

Skin diseases	33
Eye diseases	4
Defective vision and squint	54
Anaemia	5
Chorea	1
Organic heart disease	6

Arrangements for the treatment of evacuees are the same as for local children. Cases requiring treatment for defective vision are referred to the Eye Specialist, and spectacles are provided if prescribed by him. Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract is issued free of cost to the foster-parents. The Table on page 31 shows the number of children who received treatment at the Minor Ailment Clinic. The figures for evacuees are printed in heavy type.

